

The Role of E-Management in Applying Governance Principles -Case Study- Algeria Telecom Company

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Abstract:

This Study sought to determine the role of electronic management in applying Governance principles in Algeria Telecom company, the study has an independent variable (Electronic Management) and a dependent variable (Governance principles). The researchers relied on SPSS statistical method. The study has reached the following conclusions:

There was a statistically significant role of Electronic Management and all its dimensions (Electronic Planning, Electronic Organization, Electronic control, Electronic Leadership) in applying governance principles.

key words: Electronic Management, Governance Principles, Algeria Telecom

Introduction :

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After the relationship with the administration was seen by the citizen as a relationship of forces in his favor and the service rendered was seen as a privilege rather than a right, the administration moved from a direct, traditional form that relied mainly on paper to the electronic public service model, thanks to which the distances were reduced and the time has evolved thanks to the type and level of service provided at the level of public facilities.

As one American scientist said, "In the long run, we will become without paper in the same way that we became without horses."

And, as our modern world undergoes tremendous changes accompanied by tremendous technological progress, the effects have been reflected in various aspects of social life and work sectors, necessitating increased competitive capabilities and attempting to arm itself with this technology to the point where it is permissible to say that the strongest and most enduring is the one who owns the technology and improves its employment, and perhaps one of the most important types. The most important technologies in today's world are information and communication technologies.

One of the basic aspects affected by the technological revolution in the organization is the transformation of management in its traditional image into a modern method of work known as electronic management, which has become one of the inevitable necessities that every institution must seek to implement to keep pace with the developments surrounding the world today and enter the era of the digital revolution to activate and embody the governance system in light of the various financial crises that Many countries in the world have suffered from the loss of the rights of stakeholders and the loss of investor confidence. To avoid falling into these crises, the corporate governance system is adopted through principles that guarantee proper practice and promote administrative excellence.

- **Research Question:**

This study came about to search for the impact of electronic management methods on the application of corporate governance

principles. Accordingly, the following problem can be raised: To what extent is the impact of electronic management in establishing the principles of governance in Algeria Telecom Corporation, El Bayadh Province?

To analyze this problem, we divided it into sub-questions as follows:

- To what extent does electronic planning affect the principles of governance in Algeria Telecom Corporation - El Bayadh Province?
- To what extent does electronic regulation affect the principles of governance in Algeria Telecom Corporation - El Bayadh Province?
- To what extent does electronic censorship affect the principles of governance, Algeria Telecom Corporation - El Bayadh Province?
- What is the level of impact of E-leadership on the principles of governance in Algeria Telecom Corporation - El-Bayadh Province?

- Resarch Hypotheses

The main hypothesis is: There is a statistically significant effect at a significant level of 0.05 between electronic management and governance principles in Algeria Telecom Corporation – El Bayadh

A set of sub-hypotheses derive from it:

- There is a statistically significant effect at a significant level of 0.05 between electronic planning and governance principles in Algeria Telecom Corporation - El-Bayadh.
- There is a statistically significant effect at a significant level of 0.05 between the electronic organization and the principles of governance in Algeria Telecom Corporation - El-Bayadh.
- There is a statistically significant effect at a significant level of 0.05 between E-leadership and governance principles in Algeria Telecom Corporation - El-Bayadh.
- There is a statistically significant effect at a significant level of 0.05 between electronic control and governance principles in Algeria Telecom Corporation - El-Bayadh.

- Research Objectives

- This study aims to highlight the importance of electronic management and the mechanisms of its impact on the principles of governance

- The study aims to find the relationship between electronic management and the principles of governance
- It also aims to study and analyze the functions of electronic management and the extent of the impact of each function on the principles of governance
- The research studies the extent of Algeria Telecom's commitment to applying the principles of governance.

- **Study Significance**

The paper examines a debated topic in the field of global economics: how electronic management affects the establishment of corporate governance principles, particularly its effect on the activation and establishment of governance principles.

- **Study Methodology**

The researcher used an analytical descriptive approach, which was commensurate with the nature of the study. Followed by a field study at the Algeria Telecom-El Bayadh, and then using the questionnaire because it fits with the nature of the subject, whose questions came according to what was stated in the theoretical framework, and to analyze the results, some well-known programs were used, including the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS)

SECTION I: The Theoretical Part

First Requirement: Electronic Management

The rapid development of information systems and communication networks has allowed the development of administrative and financial management systems for government institutions, where the shift has been made from the traditional style of management to electronic management that is based on the use of modern means of communication, which contributed to the activation and development of management performance, which led to exceeding spatial space and human capabilities Ltd. to deliver its services to citizens in their places of residence instead of moving to it, and based on that, we will discuss the definition of electronic management, its characteristics, then its functions, and finally the motives and justifications for the transition to electronic management.

- **Definition**

Depending on the perspective, various definitions of "E-management" have been provided. Some of these definitions have gone on to say that E-management is "the use of electronic means and technologies with all that is required by practice, organization, procedures, trade, or advertisement" (Al-Ta'amneh, 2004).

Others defined it as "the completion of administrative transactions and the provision of public services via the Internet without the customers having to go to the departments in person to complete their transactions with the accompanying waste of time, effort and energy (Ashour, 2011)

In another definition, "the government's ability to improve the services it provides to the citizen through the use of technology" (Al-Naqqash, 2001).

While others defined it by relying on the means used and described it as "the administrative process based on the distinct capabilities of the Internet and communication networks in terms of planning, organizing, directing and controlling the resources and core capabilities of management and others without limits to achieve the goals of management (Samir, 2009)

E-management, according to the World Bank, is "a modern term that refers to the use of information and communication technology to increase the efficiency, effectiveness, transparency, and accountability of the government in what it provides to the citizen and the business community and to enable them to obtain information in a way that supports all government procedural systems, eliminates corruption, and allows citizens to participate in all stages." The political process and decisions related to it affect various aspects of life (albankaldawl.org)

In light of the above definitions, we can define E-management as the process of utilizing information and communication technology to carry out all of an organization's administrative procedures to achieve optimal performance.

- **Electronic management characteristics**

If traditional administration is characterized by rigid organizations that have a set location, operate at a set time, have a beginning and an end, and depend primarily on paper, then the electronic management model, which is based primarily on the use of information and communication technology, is characterized by several characteristics, the most significant of which are:

- ✓ Using contemporary methods of service delivery: Unlike traditional administration, which has a stable and distinct headquarters where people must go to represent their interests, electronic administration does not have a central location where citizens can obtain the information and services they require. The completion of transactions online and without the citizen and the concerned employee coming into direct touch contributes to increased openness and lessens the opportunity for bribery and nepotism.
- ✓ Adopting the electronic archive system: the electronic administration relies on the electronic archive system, but this does not mean that there is no final use of paper and written work, but the written word remains a small part of the administrative work in addition to the electronic administrative work (Al-Hashemi, 2017)
- ✓ Reducing administrative complexities and simplifying procedures: This feature is considered the basis for the transition to electronic management that operates through networked and smart institutions, which contributes to simplifying procedures and shortening the time for completing administrative transactions, which is reflected positively in the level of services provided to citizens. Electronic administration plays a major role in eliminating the manifestations of bureaucracy associated with the administration, as it reduces the administrative complexities that individuals are exposed to as a result of their dealings with the administration.
- ✓ Continuous service delivery: The computer-based electronic management that replaced the traditional manual system has

brought about a development in the method of service delivery if the individual in the traditional mode of management is exposed to routine administrative procedures and standing in lines to serve his interest, which leads to wasting his time. Due to the quick information flow from the computer, the public benefits from having their needs met quickly and without having to look for the capable staff or wait for their turn. The fact that electronic administration significantly and successfully aids in the transfer of power from the government to the citizen is one example of how the continuity of service is demonstrated. The electronic administration allows people to view the data from their homes via the Internet without having to travel to the administration's headquarters, which is what was expressed by Bill Linds, Minister of Administrative Services in the State of Florida, USA, when he said, "We have to support citizens with the powers and power to understand their cases and settle their interests" (Tawfik, 2003)

- **Electronic management functions**

Electronic management serves several functions that are critical pillars of administrative change. By introducing, in whole or in part, a modification in established management procedures. These functions are as follows (Majeed, 2005):

A- Electronic planning: Electronic planning differs from traditional planning in three features:

- That electronic planning represents a dynamic process in the direction of rapid, flexible, and immediate goals; short-term and renewable and continuous and continuous development.
- It is a continuous process thanks to the ever-flowing digital information.
- It goes beyond the traditional idea of dividing work between management and implementation work, as all employees can contribute to electronic planning at every place and time.

B - Electronic organization: Dr. Najm Abboud believes that the components of the organization have transitioned from the conventional model to the electronic model. as a result of the electronic transformation. Through the emergence of a new organizational structure based on some fixed and large units; vertical organization from top to bottom, a type of organization known as matrix organization, which is primarily based on small units; companies without an organizational structure; there has also been a change in organizational components. As a result, management evaluation switches from being based on units and divisions to being based on differences, and the written administrative orders would change to independent units and advisory authorities, as well as managerial structures with a single direct manager to those with multiple direct managers. in addition to moving complex rules to self-managed teams; and from single centers of authority to many centers of it.

C - Electronic control: If traditional control focuses on the past because it comes after planning and implementation, then electronic control allows real-time monitoring through the internal network of the institution or company. This gives the possibility of reducing the time gap between the deviation detection process; Or the error and the process of correcting it, as it is a continuous and renewable process that detects deviation firsthand; through the flow of information and networking between managers; workers, and suppliers; And consumers, everyone works at the same time, which leads to an increase in achieving electronic trust and electronic loyalty. Whether between workers and management or between beneficiaries and management. This means that electronic censorship is closer to trust-based censorship.

D - Electronic leadership: The change in the electronic business environment and the shift in management concepts led to a quantum leap. One of its results is the transition to electronic leadership mode, which is divided into practical technical leadership, soft human leadership, and self-leadership.

- **Motives for shifting to Electronic Management**

The tremendous development in the field of information and communication technology has allowed governments to shift towards electronic management in response to pressures on the volume of services provided to citizens on the one hand, and to increase efficiency in providing services on the other hand (Bataineh,2017).

And we discover that, depending on the country's political and economic situation, some motives emerge that push the transition to electronic management at the expense of others. The most important of these motives can be summarized in two points:

- 1- Combating administrative bureaucracy: In the traditional style of administration, the relationship with the administration was seen by the citizen as a relationship of power in his favor, and the service performed was viewed as a privilege rather than a right, so electronic administration came as an alternative to establish rules of transparency in administrative transactions. By reducing the friction between the citizen and the employee providing the service and shortening the stages of completing this service and thus combating the phenomenon of administrative corruption, bribery, and nepotism (Ismail, 2017)
- 2- Keeping pace with technological progress to improve the performance of local public utilities: The acceleration of technological progress and the knowledge revolution associated with it led to the employment of modern technology for the benefit of society by modernizing and activating the performance of public institutions and utilities, which contributed to improving services provided to citizens, reducing costs and gaining time, and thus reducing bureaucracy. In addition to enabling employees to acquire new skills (Abdulrahman, 2018)

Second Requirement: Governance

The word "Governance" gained prominence in the 1990s as a result of the financial and accounting ramifications and collapses observed by the global economy for several worldwide corporations. This was evident in the establishment of governance norms following the

emergence of several challenges and problems connected to the abuse of power, lack of transparency, and non-disclosure of the financial positions of many organizations throughout the world.

- **Definition**

IFC has defined governance as: "the system by which companies are managed and their business is controlled" (Alamgir, 2007).

As defined by the OECD as: ' a set of relationships among the company's management, board of directors, shareholders, and other shareholders" (Freeland, 2007)

Some define it as a set of laws, regulations, and decisions that aim to achieve quality and excellence in performance by choosing appropriate and effective methods to achieve the plans and objectives of the company (Beasley, 2011).

In other words, governance means the system, that is, the existence of systems that govern the relationships between the main parties that affect performance and include the elements of the organization's long-term strength and the determination of responsibility and responsibility (Core et al, 2005).

The one believes that governance is: a system concerned with regulating the relationship between the company's management and shareholders through control to reduce management domination.

SECTION II :Field Study

1-1- Study Population :

The study population of Algeria Telecom's Al-Bayadh Unit is represented by different incumbents. The size of the studied community was 113 workers of various ranks. The study sample was selected by simple random sampling method, and 120 questionnaire forms were distributed.

Data collection tools : To obtain the necessary data for the treatment of this study, a questionnaire and an interview were used.

Study tool: The scale of the study will be prepared based on measures reached by previous studies. The researchers designed and

C. Family name and B. Family name

developed a questionnaire to measure the impact of E- management on applying governance principles. To test the hypotheses of the study, we performed (simple regression analysis) and other statistical methods, using the (SPSS) program.

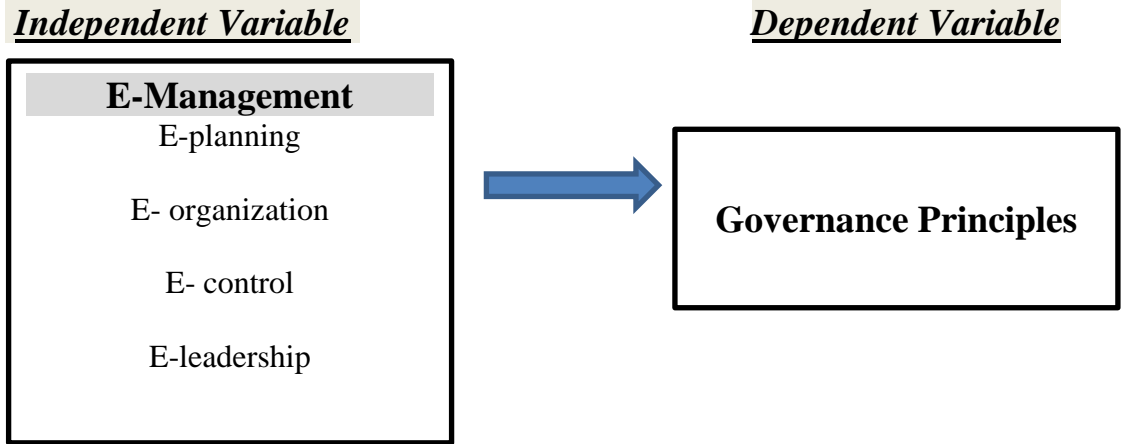
The Likert five-point scale was adopted as follows:

Table 01: Responses according to the Likert five-point scale

	1-1.80	1.81-2.60	2.61-3.40	3.41-4.20	4.21-5
Statement	Strongly unaffected	Unaffected	Neutral	Influential	Strongly influential
Level of impact	Very low	Low	Average	High	Very high

Source: prepared by the researchers based on SPSS21 results

Second requirement: Study Model



Source: Prepare by the Researchers

Third requirement: Field Study Results

- Results of descriptive analyses related to the e-management pillar

Table 02: Results of descriptive analyses related to electronic planning

N	Question	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	Admission level
01	E-planning is a set of plans designed to respond to the various circumstances surrounding your organization	3.65	0.958	High
02	Your institution relies on the preparation of strategic plans to face variables shown on electronic - information	3.66	0.982	High
03	Your organization's operational plans are designed entirely by relying on information and communication technology in their application	3.64	0.934	High
04	All plans are formulated in the organization to keep pace with the rapid development of the current and potential needs of customers, including electronic ones.	3.76	1.045	High
05	All employees of your organization can contribute to the planning through loop communication based on internal networks (Internet)	3.60	1.234	High
	E-Planning	3.66	0.678	High

The above table shows that the arithmetic means of all electronic planning function statements fell within the Licart five-point scale category [3.41:4.20]; it is an average that falls within the "OK" approval field, indicating that the study sample members believe that: electronic planning is more comprehensive, and total reliance is placed on information and communication technology in the design of operational plans. With a dispersion score of 0.678, respondents generally agree with the claims, and the arithmetic means of 3.66 falls within the field of influence "influencial", indicating the existence of current technological abilities in the institution's computerized planning process.

- **Electronic regulation**

Table 03: Results of Descriptive Analyses Related to Electronic Regulation

C. Family name and B. Family name

N	Question	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	Admission level
01	ICT is integrated to make administrative procedures simple within your organization	3.62	1.140	High
02	The organizational structure of your organization is appropriate and flexible that allows keeping pace with everything new or technological change	3.78	1.122	High
03	In the organizational structure of your institution, there is a department or unit for software and communication networks	3.87	0.894	High
04	Communication between the units and departments of your institution is carried out through electronic networks (Internet)	3.85	0.931	High
	Electronic Organization	3.78	0.724	High

It was clear from the above table that the arithmetic average of all statements came within the category [3.41:4.20] of the Licart five-point scale, which is an average that falls within the "influential" area of influence, which indicates that the study sample members believe that: Simplifying administrative procedures is through the integration of information and communication technology Appropriate and flexible organizational structure of the institution, which allows keeping pace with everything new or technological change. In general, the respondents agree with a dispersion score of 0.724; the arithmetic mean of 3.78 falls within the "influential" sphere of influence. Which indicates that electronic organization determines the relationships and administrative levels of work carried out by individuals and groups and distributes responsibilities and duties in a way that allows the performance of work in each administrative unit in the organization.

- Electronic Control

Table 04: Results of descriptive analyses related to electronic control

N	Question	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	Admission level
01	The enterprise relies on advanced technological devices to make the control function more accurate	3.79	1.027	High
02	The features provided by information and communication technology are used in order to make the control continuous instead of periodic, which reduces the occurrence of surprises	3.67	1.186	High
03	The institution seeks to build relationships based on trust and reduce administrative effort by adopting electronic control programs	3.80	1.169	High
04	The institution works to link all units electronically to the control unit in order to involve everyone in knowing what is happening	3.75	1.013	High
05	Electronic disclosure operations are supervised by electronic control	3.18	1.228	Neutral
	Electronic Control	3.64	0.784	High

It is clear from the table above that the arithmetic mean of each of the statements No. 1 2 3; 4 came within the category (3.41;4.20) of the Licart pentagonal scale, which is an average that falls within the "influential" sphere of influence, which indicates that the study sample members believe that: the institution relies on advanced technological devices to make the control function more accurate and objective. The features provided by information and communication technology are used to make oversight continuous rather than periodic. In general, the sample members express approval of the lessons with a degree of dispersion of 0.784, where the arithmetic mean was 4, which is an average that falls within the field of influence "influential", which indicates that electronic control enables to follow up the progress of work and adhere to the regulations and instructions drawn in accordance with the objectives of the plans and programs in the institution.

- **E-leadership**

Table 05: Results of meta-analysis related to E-leadership

C. Family name and B. Family name

N	Question	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	Admission level
01	Your leader encourages you to use ICTs	3.59	1.028	High
02	Your leaders in the organization resort to electronic programs to influence employees	3.76	0.972	High
03	Your leadership motivates ICT diploma	3.65	1.044	High
04	Is your leadership characterized by providing information and its good quality in addition to the speed of obtaining it?	3.89	1.054	High
05	Your leader is quick to respond and proactive in making decisions	3.54	1.079	Neutral
	Electronic leadership	3.69	0.694	High

The arithmetic mean of all electronic driving phrases fell within the category [3.41:4.20] of the Likart five-point scale, which is an average that falls within the "OK" approval field, indicating that the study sample members believe that: The leader encourages them to use information and communication technology, and also resorts to electronic programs in order to spread ideas and influence employees; Response time and decision-making initiative In general, the respondents agree with the phrases of electronic leadership with a degree of dispersion of 00.694 and an arithmetic average of 3.69 falls within the field of influence "influential", which indicates that electronic leadership is the link between employees and the plans of the institution and its future perceptions, which is often represented by the manager (leader).

- Descriptive analysis results for the Governance Principles component

Table 06: Findings from Descriptive Analyses of Governance Principles

N	Question	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	Admission level
01	The entities have the necessary resources to carry out their duties.	3.86	0.971	High

02	Distribution of responsibilities within the framework permitted by law	3.75	1.060	High
03	Managers enjoy integrity in the performance of their work	3.68	0.992	High
04	Regulatory requirements exist within a legislative jurisdiction	3.80	1.059	High
05	Shareholders have the right to participate in some important decisions	3.65	1.033	High
06	Shareholders of the same class are treated equally.	3.63	1.083	High
07	Your organization provides shareholders with periodic, timely information	3.69	1.118	High
08	Shareholders have the right to participate in voting on resolutions	3.68	1.164	High
09	Shareholders have the right to participate in absentee voting	2.98	1.365	Average
10	Shareholders have the right to address questions to the Board of Directors	3.81	0.995	High
11	Stakeholders shall have effective compensation for a human rights violation ...	4.02	0.955	High
12	Your organization treats stakeholders with respect	3.71	1.168	High
13	Stakeholders (workers and consumers) have the right to timely access to information about the performance of the organization.	3.73	1.247	High
14	Employees and their representatives have the right to contact the Board of Directors to voice their concerns about unlawful and unethical behavior in order to safeguard their rights.	3.70	1.048	High
15	Executives' benefits are disclosed	3.17	1.340	Average
16	The extent to which the organization respects the principles of governance is disclosed	3.41	1.236	High
17	The Foundation makes available technological supplies and methods for their use.	3.68	1.142	High
18	The competencies of the members of the Board of Directors are disclosed	3.84	0.961	High
19	Disclosure of the financial results of the Corporation to all parties in all transparency	3.26	1.474	Average

C. Family name and B. Family name

20	The Board of Directors is in charge of appointing executives based on their academic credentials and experience.	4.21	0.889	Very High
21	The Board of Directors sets the strategic objectives of the company	4.25	0.940	Very High
22	The Board of Directors ensures the independence of the auditors	3.97	1.121	High
23	The Board of Directors implements corporate governance principles at all levels of the organization.	4.06	0.947	High
24	The shareholders must approve the appointment and removal of members of the Board of Directors.	4.19	0.710	High
	Governance principles	3.74	0.378	High

The responses of the study members to the questions contained in Table No. (06) indicated that the aspects of the governance principles of the study sample are high, as paragraph No. (21) came in the first place with an arithmetic mean (4.25) and a standard deviation (0.940), while it came in the last place And with an average degree of agreement, paragraph No. (09), with an arithmetic mean (2.98) and a standard deviation (1.365).

- Analysis of the results of testing the hypotheses of the study:

Table 07: The results of a simple regression analysis to test the impact of e-governance dimensions on governance principles

	Governance Principles						
	R	determinatio n Coefficient R ²	T	Sig	F Value	Regressio n Coefficie nt A	B
E-Planning	0.44	0.200	4.47	0.000	20.00	0.234	2.85
	7		3	*	4		9
E-organizational	0.26	0.072	2.49	0.000	6.235	0.150	3.17
	9		7	*			9
E-control	0.44	0.194	4.38	0.000	19.24	0.240	2.85
	0		7	*	8		7

E- leadership	0.48	0.238	4.99	0.000	24.99	0.235	2.88
	8		9	*	2		7
E-management	0.60	0.361	-	0.000	45.10	-	-
	0			*	5		

- Main Hypothesis Results

Through the table, it is clear that there is an impact of electronic management on the principles of governance at a significant level of 0.05, where the value of the coefficient of determination R^2 , which measures the variance in the dependent variable explained by the independent variables, was 36.1%, and the correlation coefficient reached 60%, and this indicates an effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable, and the value of F confirmed the significance of this effect, which amounted to 45.105 at the level of significance of 0.000, which is less than 0.05, and therefore we reject the null hypothesis and confirm the alternative hypothesis, i.e. There is a statistically significant effect at a significant level of 0.05 between E-management and governance principles.

- Sub-hypothesis 01

Through the table, it is clear that there is an impact of electronic planning on the principles of governance at a significant level of 0.05, where the value of the coefficient of determination R, which measures the variance in the dependent variable explained by the independent variables, was 20%; and the correlation coefficient was 44.7%, which indicates an effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable; the value of F confirmed the significance of this effect, which amounted to 20.004 at the level of significance of 0.000, which is less than 0.05; the value of the regression coefficient was 0.234 and the value of B 2.859; Thus, we reject the nihilistic hypothesis and confirm the alternative hypothesis, that is, there is a statistically significant effect at a significant level of 0.05 between electronic regulation and governance principles.

- Sub-hypothesis 02

Through the table, it is clear that there is an impact of electronic organization on the principles of governance at a significant level of

0.05, where the value of the coefficient of determination R^2 , which measures the variance in the dependent variable explained by the independent variables, was 7.2%, and the correlation coefficient reached 26.9%, and this indicates an effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable, and the value of F confirmed the significance of this effect, which amounted to 6.235 at the level of significance of 0.000, which is less than 0.05, and the value of the regression coefficient was 0.150 and the value of B 3.179. Thus, we reject the nihilistic hypothesis and confirm the alternative hypothesis, that is, there is a statistically significant effect at a significant level of 0.05 between electronic planning and governance principles.

- **Sub-hypothesis 03**

Through the table, it is clear that there is an impact of electronic control on governance principles at a significant level of 0.05. Where the value of the coefficient of determination R, which measures the variance in the dependent variable interpreted by the independent variables, was 19.4%, and the correlation coefficient was 44%, and this indicates the existence of an effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable, and the value of F confirmed the significance of this effect, which amounted to 19.248 at the level of significance of 0.000, which is less than 0.05, and the value of the regression coefficient was 0.240 and the value of 2.857B, and therefore we reject the nihilistic hypothesis and confirm the alternative hypothesis, that is, there is a statistically significant effect at the level of significance 0.05 Between e-leadership and governance principles

- **Sub-hypothesis 04**

Through the table, it is clear that there is an impact of electronic control on governance principles at a significant level of 0.05. The value of the coefficient of determination R, which measures the variance in the dependent variable interpreted by the independent variables, was 23.8%, and the correlation coefficient was 48.8%, which indicates an effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable, and the value of F confirmed the significance of this effect, which amounted to 24.992 at the level of significance of 0.000, which is less than 0.05; and the value of the regression coefficient was 0.235 and the value of

2.887B; and therefore we reject the null hypothesis and confirm the alternative hypothesis, that is, there is a statistically significant effect at the level of significance 0.05 Between electronic control and governance principles.

Conclusion:

This paper reached the following results:

Every nation that desires to improve its governance and make it possible for it to achieve sustainable growth must now adopt an electronic management system. This is no longer an option. The institution must have a strong commitment to the need to move toward embracing electronic management if it is to successfully carry out the project.

We confirmed the validity of the above assumptions in our findings as well:

- There is a high statistically significant effect at a significant level of 0.05 between electronic planning and principles of governance; Where the value of the coefficient of determination R^2 , which measures the variance in the dependent variable that you explain The independent variables were 7.2%, while the correlation coefficient was 26.9%. This indicates that there is an effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable.
- There is a statistically significant effect at a significant level between the electronic organization and the principles of governance, which reached R^2 and the correlation coefficient of 44.7%, and this indicates that there is an effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable.
- There is an effect at a significant level of 0.05 with a large range between electronic control and the principles of governance, as R^2 reached 23.8% and the correlation coefficient reached 48.8%, and this indicates that there is an effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable.
- There is a statistically significant effect at a significant level of 0.05 with a high level among electronic leadership And the principles of

governance, where the R^2 reached 19.4%, while the correlation coefficient was 44%, and this indicates that there is an effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable.

- Recommendations:

- The adoption of the electronic management system should reflect a genuine desire on the part of all parties to cooperate toward enacting the principles of governance.

- Creating a conducive environment that supports empowerment, unleashes technology's potential, and uses it to boost confidence; this includes supporting technologies like high-speed internet and wireless communication to keep up with the development of information and communication technology, particularly as the latter is necessary for electronic administration.

- Training all personnel, ideally through specialist training institutions or centers, in the use of computers, network management, databases, data, and any other knowledge required to work on managing and directing electronic management correctly

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